

FARMERS' CORNER.

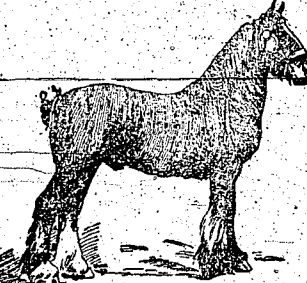
It Lifts a Barrel.
A German manufacturer has put on the market a new barrel pulley, by means of which a barrel can easily be brought into such a position as to allow a handy and convenient way of tapping.



The apparatus as represented in the accompanying illustration, consists of a simple wooden frame on the flat part of which the barrel is rolled while resting on the ground. By means of an inner pulley attachment which can be worked by a handle fixed on the back of the apparatus, the barrel can be brought into any desired position.

Patchwork Farming.
I have in mind a farm where there is one wide sweep of grain, but even a fence, only a tiny strip of ground left unplanted, to separate the wheat from the rye. One large field contains the corn crop. Of course, there are fields for potatoes and for any other vegetable that is raised in quantity, but there are not half a dozen patches. This is economy. There are no fences to occupy room and to be kept in order; there is not so much time spent in going from one field to another, and the conditions are of some value as to the general appearance of the farm. Some may say that the crops must be changed from place to place; that potatoes may yield well on one spot and fail entirely in another, and so on. These objections may hold good to a certain extent. It may sometimes be desirable to change the crops, but this can be done when necessary, and the farmer is supposed soon to learn to adapt his crops to his soil. There is no need of making a sort of landscape patchwork of the farm—Palmer Sweet in exchange.

A Valuable Shire Colt.



Above is a portrait of the Shire yearling colt Biscuit Squire, that won the champion cup for young stallions at the late London Shire horse show. Biscuit Squire was sired by Markington Royal Harold 15225, and his dam is Madryn Bonny Lass 10566 by Willington 'Sir John 8007. He was bred by Hon. Alexander Henderson and sold to Sir J. Blundell Maple for 1,500 guineas, or approximately \$7,875.

The Farm Tools.

Keep Farm Tools Sharp.—Too often this is not thought of until the tools are wanted for use, then much time is lost in putting them in order. It has been said that a man can do as much in two days with sharp tools as in three days with dull ones. I know a man who does a great deal of hard tilling, who thinks the continued use of a file makes a difference of nearly one-half in the labor. So, look after the condition of the hoes, spades, scythes, saws, chisels, etc.; it will pay. A good grindstone and plenty of files are among the best of farm investments. The man who prepares himself before the rush of spring work comes upon him will always be ahead of his neighbor who defers preparation until time to begin spring work.

Grinding Tools.—All edge tools should be held on the grindstone so that the action of the stone will be at right angles to the plane of the edge; in other words, hold edge of tool square across the stone. Ground in this manner, a flatter edge is set, the grinding is done quicker, the tool holds an edge longer and is less liable to become nicked. A grindstone should always run true, as a tool can't be ground correctly on one that revolves with an irregular motion. It is well to grind on edges of stone to form a raised surface.

Varnish for Tools.—Mix three ounces of tallow with one ounce of resin and strain while hot, as there may be specks in the resin. With a brush apply a thin coating to polish parts and it will preserve them from rust for any length of time.

A Poultry Farm of Size.
It may prove a matter of surprise to state that Mississippi has a \$100,000 poultry farm. Here is the proof: "The second largest poultry farm in the United States," says the Bay Wave Commercial, Pamphlet, "is located fifteen miles from Bay St. Louis; 5,000 laying hens ply their vocation, 1,500 ducks and many turkeys are a portion of the enterprise. Twenty to thirty 600 and 800 egg incubators are in constant use. This alone demonstrates the success of the poultry enterprise. Commenting the Sea Coast Echo says: When the pamphlet in question was being prepared it was a rare treat to make no exaggerations, and no statement that could not be fully substantiated upon investigation. The poultry farm

located at Bryant's, on the Louisville and Nashville line, was established a few years ago at a cost of \$100,000. It is one of the greatest and most interesting. Imagine a place where eggs are gathered daily by wheelbarrows full!"

Poultry Feeding.
Those who want fat chickens or turkeys should remember that the only way is to begin by feeding right from the beginning. Do not trust to their being able to pick up a living in the fields for a few weeks before killing. If they find enough to eat when running at large they will eat but little or not at all when they come up at night, but it should be placed where they can get it if they want it. Never let them go to roost until they have had all they care to eat of sound grain, and we prefer the whole grain to any mash as the last food of the day. Of course those who keep their fowl in yards do not need this advice, but they need to feed at regular hours and give as much as they will eat at night.

To Grow Watermelons.
This is the way an Iowa correspondent of Farm, Field and Fireside would grow watermelons: Select a rich loam—sandy loam is best—and dig holes six feet each way, or in one long row, and put a shovel of well rotted manure in each hill, covering with two inches of dirt. Plant about a dozen seeds in each hill, covering one inch deep. Plant from the 5th to the 10th of May. Soon after planting these, say five or six days, plant a hill between each one of the first ones. These will come up about the time the bugs show up generally, and they will not touch the vines, but will destroy the second planting. Should the bugs come early and attack the first vines they are all gone before the others are up.

How to Transfer Bees.
Bees never attack when their stomachs are filled with honey or other liquid sweets. This is their normal condition when swarming, and therefore they are then harmless, and also when returning to their hives. Neither do they attack when thoroughly frightened. We frighten bees by blowing smoke among them or by tapping them violently on their backs. When bees are alarmed in their hives by smoke or confusion, their first impulse is to fill their honey bags from their combs. Bees in a hive that is constantly being rapped against will in a few minutes rush boldly out from among their combs into any empty skip or box set over their place of exit from the hive.

Filled Cheese.
The question of filled cheese has again come to our attention through recent prosecutions in England. For selling these goods contrary to law. Several fines have already been imposed upon offenders, and there seems to be a determined effort upon the part of the officers of the law to enforce strict adherence to the provisions of the act which was framed to regulate the sale of imitation cheese. The law provides that retailers shall advise their customers of the character of the article sold, and they shall wrap each piece of cheese when delivered to a purchaser with a paper on which is printed distinctly the words "Margarine Cheese."

Hay Caps.
At the present prices of cotton cloth a set of good hay caps a yard square would sometimes pay for themselves in a single season, when a wet spell catches the farmer with a lot of hay nearly cured enough for the barn. It is both provoking and a sure loss to have a good crop of what should have been good hay converted into bedding or something worse than that, after one has worked two or three days to get it at for the barn. Yet often this happens. A cap a yard square will cover a good-sized mound of hay or stock of grain, as if it does not reach the ground it is enough to have the top well covered if the heap is properly made.

Feed What You Raise in Stock.
There is no rule for keeping stock, so far as the number of animals is concerned. It is well to keep as many as will consume the food grown upon the farm. It pays to use the food and sell the stock, because a large portion of the food will then remain as manure. If a farmer made no apparent profit on his animals except the manure derived from them, he would become more successful each succeeding year, as the producing capacity of his farm would be increased. As long as the farm is made more fertile instead of being impoverished, the farmer is making a profit every year.

Lima Beans.
We have found the bush Lima bean to yield an earlier picking, bear more freely and continue in bearing longer when planted the same day and not a rod apart than did the pole Lima. We doubted this before we tried it, but made the experiment because of the difficulty of expense of getting poles when we had no wood fit to go to in the winter. The same results followed the use of the bush horticultural instead of the pole horticultural, and as they were the only kind of pole beans we cared to grow we have no more use for bean poles, and do not expect to have an exchange.

Lime Wash Improved.
In nearly all cases whitewash, or rather lime wash, may be improved as a wash for trees by the addition of a little soft soap and a little fresh wood ashes. This will tone down the color and render it less glaring and at the same time render it less adhesive, so that the rains will wash off. Whitewash alone has a tendency to close up the pores of the bark too closely.

Active Hens Good Layers.
The wedge-shaped hen may be the layer, and she may not; that is an open question. But the hen that has a quick movement, especially of the head from side to side, and is never content to sit, is certainly the business hen, and may be relied on to give the desired egg.

Planting Trees.
In setting fruit trees be sure to examine the roots, taking out all borers and cutting off all parts affected with the woolly aphis.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Official Compilation of County Reports Indicate Short Wheat Crop—Singularity Accident at Adrian—Storm Does Much Damage in Kent County.

Secretary of State Stearns is responsible for the statement that the condition of wheat has declined to such an extent during the past month that this State now has one of the poorest crops it has ever known. This statement is based on reports received from more than 400 special correspondents, representing every county in the State. The condition of wheat has declined ever since the crop was sown last fall. It got a poor start and climatic conditions were unfavorable during the winter. Now the Hessian fly is devastating the fields. More than three-fourths of the entire crop of the State is grown in the southern four tiers of counties, and the condition of wheat there is but 40, there having been a decline of 9 per cent since May 1. The condition for the entire State is 49, a decline of 5 per cent. Twenty per cent of the wheat sown last fall will be plowed up as winter killed. Wheat is generally reported dropping badly owing to the work of the canker worm and tent caterpillar.

Storm Does Much Damage.
The big storm of last week Tuesday attained almost the dimensions of a cyclone in Kent County, and reports show that much damage was done to fruit. Thousands of fruit trees were completely stripped of their leaves, and in many cases were totally ruined. One grower who has made some investigation of the extent of the damage done says that the peach crop of the county will be 20,000 bushels smaller as a result of the storm. Besides the damage to fruit trees, hundreds of acres of held crops and garden trucks were rooted up.

New Corporations.
The following corporations filed articles of association with the Secretary of State during the week: The Thomas & Palmer Company, Grand Rapids, \$10,000; Tunnel City boiler works, Port Huron, \$10,000; Marine boiler works, Bay City, \$5,000; Lawrence Brick and Tile Company, Lawrence, \$5,300; Central drug store, Detroit, \$25,000; Bristol Electric Light Company, Midland, \$10,000. Non-capitalized corporations: Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul Sick, Widow and Orphan, and many others. First Congregational Church, Texas.

Singular Accident.
At Adrian a singular accident occurred to Levi Coleman. He was driving along the street and as he passed over the street car track the trolley wire, parted, swung around, and one end hit his horse, which fell dead instantly. The wire lay upon the dead animal and began to burn the flesh and continue to do so for an hour, before the current was cut off at the power house, and the horse was burned nearly to death. The wire barely missed Coleman when it fell.

Locomotive as a Stump Puller.
The Detroit and Mackinac Railroad is clearing ground for a new roundhouse at Alpena Junction in a novel manner. The stumps are thick on the spot, but instead of bothering with dynamite a chain is wound round the stump to be removed, the other end attached to a locomotive on the track nearby, and in about thirty seconds the stump is pulled up and the stump and all is lying on the top of the ground ready to be carted away.

Diseases in Michigan.
Reports to the State Board of Health show that rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis, tonsillitis and influenza in the order named caused the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending June 2. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported at 5 places, smallpox 9 places, diphtheria 24, whooping cough 25, typhoid fever 27, scarlet fever 63, measles 38 and consumption at 107.

State News in Brief.

The new Michigan Central depot at Gladwin will be a beauty.
The M. E. Church at West Branch is being remodelled at a large cost.
The schools at Fairgrove have been closed on account of diphtheria.

Big Rapids poultry fanciers have organized a poultry, pigeon and pet stock club and will hold a bench show in November next.
The Homer creamery has been reorganized and is running steadily, handling over 4,000 pounds of milk a day.

A stock company has been formed, with \$5,000 capital, to develop and sell the farms of the vicinity, to build and operate a creamery at Sebewaing.
The sawmill and planing mill of E. Peterson at Sutton's Bay, were destroyed by fire Monday night, causing a loss of \$5,000, on which there is no insurance.

Captain Francis Martin is probably the oldest living retired officer in the United States, having celebrated his one hundred birthday at his home in Detroit.
Samuel Jay and William Millman of Rockwood found the corpse of a man on Deans's Point. The body had been there some time and is hardly recognizable.

A tornado struck five miles east of Charlotte, leveling everything in its path. The course was three miles long and sixty rods wide. It is estimated the loss will reach \$10,000.
Joseph Palen of Metamora sprinkled Paris green on his gooseberry bushes to destroy the insects thereon. Shortly after the green fruit from the bushes and as so badly poisoned that for a time her life was despaired of.

A large white pelican is on exhibition in James H. Hancock's store in Imley City. It was shot on the shores of Blisadore Lake, in California and measures eight feet three inches from tip of wings.

Duncan Clark, a young married man of 10, met with a shocking death at the Central colliery near Bay City. He was employed as scraper or shoveler, and had passed under the shaft to get a drink of water. When returning he was caught by the descending car and crushed to the earth, his neck and back being broken, and his head crushed.

The through freight on the Wisconsin and Michigan Railway was wrecked north of Ames. A coupling pin mysteriously placed on the track by someone was the cause of it.
Manistee is to have a fine brick and stone union depot, the Pere Marquette and the Manistee and Northeastern railroads having come to an agreement to put up such a building.

A new industry has been started at Imley City, the shipping of edible stones. As there is a large quantity of the stones around there the farmers rejoice to find a market for them. Fifty carloads will be sent to Port Huron to be crushed and put on the streets of the Tunnel City.

The Calumet and Hecla Company has commenced to reopen the shafts which were shut down on account of fire.

O. A. R. posts of Clinton County have organized a county basketball for the purpose of holding annual tournaments.

Daniel McIntosh, a Burnside farmer, had a rib broken Wednesday by a cow crowding him into a manger in his barn.

At Marine City Blake Campbell, the 9-year-old son of Arch Campbell, was drowned in Belle river while playing in a boat.

Mrs. William N. Monroe and Mrs. Whiting, sister of Wm. N. Monroe, were quite seriously hurt in a collision at Jackson.

A hobo walked into Henry Allen's insurance office at Schoolcraft, and finding no one there, picked up \$5 worth of revenue stamps.

The Congregational Church at Standish is to be removed to a more central location and thoroughly remodeled and rebuilt ere long.

Midlands' new free reading room was opened to the public last week with a full list of weekly periodicals on the tables for perusal.

Reine Vanderhaar, the 3-year-old child of Theodore Vanderhaar, who lives near Grand Rapids, was fatally burned while playing with matches.

The superintendents of the poor are having laid on the Wayne County grounds upwards of 6,000 feet of sidewalk in an artistic way.

The reunion of the Eighth Michigan cavalry this year will be held at Flint, instead of Lapeer, as at first announced. The dates are Sept. 18 and 19.

The brown and striped worms which recently invaded orchards in the Grand Traverse region and gave fruit growers a bad time, have suddenly and completely disappeared.

Burglars broke into the bank of O. C. Townsend at Hiramston early Monday morning and made an attempt to blow up the safe with dynamite. They were unsuccessful.

A youngster of Danby tried to approach a brood of young chickens to fondle them, but the old hen misinterpreted the little one's intention and nearly picked her eyes out.

Lansing's merchants have subscribed about \$1,000 to a ship sailing Fourth of July celebration to the old-fashioned port.

The town has not celebrated the Fourth for twenty years.

Thieves broke into the ladies' hall at the Alma College and stole all the silver knives and forks save a few forks which were used for ice cream at a meeting of the Classical Club.

Some one in Greenville has been obliged to pay taxes this year that has not paid before. The assessment roll of the city had been raised under the new system of assessing at cash value, from \$509,740, last year's assessment, to \$1,196,680 this year.

A petition has been circulated by the Imley City W. C. T. U. against having a proposed saloon allowed to locate in that village. So many signatures were received that the petition was seven and one-half feet long. Imley City has not had a saloon for many years.

Burglars broke into the Northwestern depot and postoffice at Metropolitan. They took fifty pennies from the cash drawer in the depot and rifled the express, but did not take much of the contents except a box of cigars. They attempted to open the safe, but did not succeed.

Daring a storm lightning struck a farm house two miles west of Jensen, and the owner of the house, John Wagener, was killed by the shock. A remarkable feature of the fatality is that a two months' old baby which he was holding on his knee was not injured in any way.

The farmers around Utica are having their share of troubles with their wheat crop this year. The hard winter and spring were very severe, and now the Hessian fly has killed the rest. Large fields may be seen with only occasionally a stalk which has developed. There was the farmer, male farmer, who will be obliged to buy flour for their own consumption and wheat for their seedling.

Over thirty soliciting representatives of many of the leading South Water street commission merchants of Chicago arrived in St. Joseph and, contrary to the State law, invaded the berry districts south of the city without the licenses provided by the new State act. For the last ten days the strawberries have been ripe, but, fearing the law, all the solicitors remained in Chicago, awaiting the disposal of the Thompson test case. The Chicago merchants finally lost patience.

Della Harrington, a very well-known resident of Milan, was sent to the insane asylum. She and a sister were not long ago possessed of considerable property. A calf belonging to them leaped a fence into land belonging to one Daniel Ayres. The calf was killed and the sister, Della, was killed by the shock. The calf was killed by the shock. The sister, Della, was killed by the shock.

A couple of weeks ago George Morse of Grand Rapids was in at an auction sale of unclaimed express packages, and when a likely looking package was put up he offered thirty cents for it and it was knocked down to him. He paid a quarter to have it carted home, and was disgusted when he opened it to find that it contained nothing but a lot of old paper and a few scraps of wood.

The election which was held on April 29 having turned out to have been illegal, the voters of Sparta will vote again soon on the proposition to build the school district for \$12,000 for the erection of a much needed new school building.

The movement seems to be spreading among the cities and villages of the State to prohibit the sale of liquor on the Fourth of July. The dealers in the prohibition list of accidents in the newspapers of the fifth would be greatly shortened.

The archbishops of Cass County present an object lesson on the benefits of spraying. Those which were not sprayed this spring show the effects of the work of the worms, in many cases the trees looking as though they had been swept through them. On the other hand the trees which were sprayed are in fine condition.

Ex-Mayor Davis and W. S. Wright of Lansing have gone to southern Colorado, from whence they will follow a pack train of mules through the Rocky Mountain range to Idaho. Both men are great hunters and Mr. Davis is an experienced taxidermist. He expects to make a fine collection of birds and animals to add to his celebrated collection.

NATION'S FINANCES.

UNITED STATES TREASURER ON THE GOLD STANDARD.

Our Bonds Paying a Lower Rate of Interest—More Money in Circulation—Increase in the Number of National Banks—Labor and Wealth.

Washington, July 11. H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, speaking on the new era in our finances and currency, as established by the act of March 14, 1900, said:

"This law makes a unique rate of interest on government bonds, and so affects the earnings of capital in all uses. It fixes, except for a small per cent, the denominations of silver certificates at \$10 and below, and of United States notes at \$10 and above, while it does away gradually with Treasury notes and puts silver certificates in their place. It opens the door wide for increase in the notes of national banks. It gives parity to all our currency. On the face of all our money, paper and coin, white and yellow, on all our bonds, all wages, all trade, all banking, all business, it brands deep and sure, to be read of all men for all time, the pledge of gold interest abroad and at home."

"The lowest rate of interest borne by the bonds of any foreign nation is two and three-quarters per cent, on British Consols. This is to run until 1903, and then to be two and a half per cent. On only a part of the debt of Germany, France and Russia is the rate as low as three per cent. Denmark borrows at the same rate. Austria pays no less than four per cent, and Italy no less than five."

"The average bank rate for money in European centers, in the year ending with June last, was 2.6 per cent, in Amsterdam, 2.7 in Paris, 3.17 in London, 4.59 in Hamburg and Berlin. From July 1, 1899, to March 2, 1900, the average in Paris was 3.24, in London 4.40, in Berlin and Hamburg 5.67. In the year ending with June last, the average for call money in New York was 2.56 to 3.65, and for prime paper 3.34 to 4.20. For the same period in New York for call money 3.52 to 6.51, and for prime paper 4.75 to 5.87."

"The changes every day in New York are greater than elsewhere; but the records show that the rate for money is less in our country than in any point in Europe, except Paris, and often lower than that of our own."

"At the market price, during March last, our four per cent. bonds of 1925 earned to the investor an average of 2.149 per cent a year; the four of 1907 earned 1.643 per cent; the three earned 1.608, and the five only .0072."

"For April on the same basis, the average earnings were: For the four of 1925, 2.244 per cent; for the four of 1907, 1.851; three, 1.738; five, 1.462."

"The contrast with foreign loans is most marked. The German three and a half per cent. bond at 96 3/4 to 97, and the three at 98 to 99, so that their earnings to the buyer are more than the interest stated. The premium on British Consols is about one per cent, and on the French three one per cent, or a slight fraction more, and their earnings vary a little above the face interest. The latest allotment of British Treasury bills was at 93.90 for three months, and 90.90 for twelve months. Thus money is cheaper with us than anywhere else among men."

"The labor and wealth of the American people under the law of March 14, 1900. To them are due the results of which we are thinking. More potent for riches than even the yellow metal, or our agriculture, with its corn and cotton, hay and tobacco, its farm animals, the maize which the red men gave us, which saved John Smith's colony from starving, turned out last year a crop \$29,210,110 in value, and that exceeds the capital of all the national banks. The worth of farm animals by latest figures is \$1,997,010,467, very nearly equal to all the money in circulation in the country."

"And yet no less than our agriculture, our manufactures create an El Dorado richer than the early frontiers for sought, and their growth expands with each new year. It is not enough that the American people have long led all nations in this broad field—the rate of increase exceeds that of all the rest of the world. If the earth is already giving us its maximum crops, immigration fails to limit the products of force and mill, of factory and laboratory. Take pig iron as the index of manufactures: The increase from 1897 to 1899 was forty-one per cent. The product is now at the rate of 15,280,000 tons a year, more than fifty per cent greater than that of Britain. Our exports of manufactured articles for the ten months ending with April were \$348,000,000, indicating for the year over \$450,000,000, and that is more than our total exports as late as 1870. The product of our manufactures this year will hardly be less than three times the total assets of all the national banks, \$15,000,000,000."

"Our products flow outward into all the world, in a gulf stream ever rising. Our total exports for nine months ending with March were \$1,172,730,655, being \$135,948,557 more than for the same period last year, and indicating for this year \$1,400,000,000, and a balance of trade of \$550,000,000. Comparison with Great Britain cannot fairly be made, for she is a trader more than a producer, and is a vast port for the world's commerce. We sell what we raise and make; our foreign trade springs from our home industries. Our net balance of trade belongs to our own people."

Which is It?

In one issue the Democratic editors declare that the Republicans are planning to bring the volunteer soldiers home to vote, and in another they allege that all the soldiers are opposed to the administration and would like to have a chance to come home to vote against it. The Democratic editor is never quite so interesting as when he is engaged in a debate with himself.

The Foreign Lobby.

The lobbyists of the foreign shipping interests continue to boast of their ability to prevent legislation in an American Congress.

But Still a Warning.

The Hon. David B. Hill is again sitting up and talking notes of things.

OBSTACLE TO TRADE EXPANSION.

Lack of Direct Steamship Lines to Leading South American Ports.

The export trade of the United States is so young in its infancy. Not until our people supply South America and Asia with the larger part of their imports will the United States have reached the position in the world's foreign trade to which it is entitled both in the quality and in the prices of its productions. One of the greatest obstacles to our trade expansion is the lack of direct lines of American steamships to the leading ports of South America. This is a matter which cannot be explained too often, nor can too great emphasis be laid upon the consequences of our neglect. Scores of lines of fine steamships regularly ply between Europe and South America. These ships carry to the Republics of the South infinitely more in value, than they take from them. The United States, on the other hand, buys infinitely more from South America than it sends there.

For a dozen years the Republic of Argentina offered a subsidy of a hundred thousand dollars a year for a direct line of American steamships to Buenos Ayres, if the United States would pay an equal amount. Congress paid no heed to this long standing offer, and it was finally withdrawn. Even the resolutions adopted at the conclusion of the Pan-American Congress, held in 1893, pledged the Republics of South America to pay subsidies to American-built steamships if established in lines trading directly with them. Nothing has been done by Congress to secure the gifts thus lavishly proffered us by our good friends in the South.

It is not surprising to find the new Minister to the United States from the Argentine Republic pointing out the lack of direct steamship communication between the United States and his country as the real reason for the smallness of our trade, and the largeness of European trade directly traceable to the many lines of steamships plying between Buenos Ayres and Europe.

Argentine's Minister to the United States, Dr. Wilde, in a recent interview said that at a conference between the Presidents of Brazil and Paraguay, held while he was on his way to the United States, they agreed with me in acknowledging the necessity of a closer intimacy between the two continents, which can be accomplished in one way, the establishment of direct lines of commerce." Here we have the chronic obstacle to our trade expansion brought clearly to our attention.

Minister Wilde makes it infinitely clear in the following statement, well deserving the attention of our people who are so interested in the security of new foreign markets for our surplus products:

"My government will gladly join with the United States in extending a subsidy to one or more regular lines of steamers between the Rio de la Plata and some important port of the United States. At present we must ship the greater part of our commerce with this country to Liverpool for re-shipment to the United States. Under such unnatural circumstances there must of necessity be a lack and difficulty of imports not favorable to the parties interested."

The conclusion, based upon the fact stated, is undeniable. It is a notorious fact that American manufactures shipped to the Argentine by the way of Europe have been placed in warehouses and kept there for months, in the meantime foreign merchants sending to the Argentine the very things which the Argentine merchants had ordered from the United States. Anoyed at the delay they have taken the European goods, and when the belated American manufactures arrived they were not accepted. Our consuls have pointed out that our manufactures are sold at a loss, and sometimes three times as much freight to South America as the identical things pay when shipped from Europe. If American goods were laid down in South American ports at the same freight rates that European goods are, in a short time our manufacturers would supplant the Europeans in supplying South Americans. These conditions loudly call for the early passage of the Shipping Bill at the next session of Congress.

Our Island Affairs.

(Translated from El Porvenir published in Porto Rico, issue of May 30, 1900.)
Lotteries, gambling, bull fights and vices, little by little have been diminishing in the islands recently acquired by the United States.

The Trans-Pacific commerce has greatly increased during the past few years with China, Japan, Hawaii and Australia. This class of expansion is valuable.

Senator Hanna, in a speech delivered before the Republican State convention of Ohio, showed that during the three years of the present Republican administration exports had exceeded imports by \$1,400,000,000, and that this sum is the measure of the enormous advantages of having the present administration manage the affairs of the country.

The American dollar is now one of the legal monies in circulation in Porto Rico. Little by little the wings of the American eagle extend themselves.

The Porto Rican bill is now discussed as it was before its adoption. To give the island free trade with the United States is of but little importance, but is dangerous. Such a course would be a law for the other possessions acquired or to be acquired, because if Porto Rico is under the constitution, the Philippines would also have to come under the same provisions, so that there would have to be incorporated as American citizens 10,000,000 Malays, giving to the Philippines one or more territorial governments and placing the American citizen in competition with the cheap and half-slave labor of the Archipelago. The government by no means ought to neglect such persons as citizens, as there would result a serious conflict productive of serious consequences in all cities.

Pays for the Space.

The Hon. James J. Coogan, of New York, proposes to contribute \$100,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, provided he is made the Vice-Presidential candidate. Mr. Coogan acquired his fortune by persistent advertising and is always willing to pay good rates for the same.

A WESTERN EDITOR.

GIVES REASONS MR. KINLEY WILL BE RE-ELECTED.

People Want No Cession in Their Daily Labor—Present Administration Through War and Trouble Has Been Sincere—Masses Want Money to Spend.

The re-election of President McKinley means that there will be no cessation to the daily labor of the toiling masses. It means that there will be good cheer for the little ones in the humble homes of the laborer and comfort for the family of the artisan. It means that the steady tramp of the great and universal dinner-pail brigade will not be stilled, nor the marchers be commanded to halt, while a new experiment in finance or other legislation is being tested.

It is true that the re-nomination of William J. Bryan is being sought, and will doubtless be brought about by the class of Democrats who care more for present notoriety than they do for the ultimate success of their party. Mr. Bryan is the recognized leader of that sentiment that felt itself submerged four years ago, and which at the present time is by no means united in his favor. However, there are so many differences in the party of woe this year that Democracy will lose nothing by retaining the same leader. It has nothing to gain in any event. No man can lead it to victory, and no issues that could be compiled could help it in this extremity.

There is no excuse for a change in the administration of the government of the United States at this time. We have been permitted to see for ourselves the workings of the Republican administration, and a million busy workshops testify to its fruitfulness. There is no reason why this state of affairs should not continue as long as the people of the country wish it, and there is every reason to believe that the people—the people who are the heart of the machine—desire to return to the disturbance and poverty that marked recent Democratic administrations of national affairs.

The demand for financial legislation was great. That the Republican party faithfully kept its promises in this respect has bound it to, with ties of perfect harmony and accord, the business men who had experienced one panic, because of the prospects of an unstable currency. The blessed workings of the protective tariff have given its reward to the toiling masses, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They are too well pleased to return any more to a nervous dread of starvation that they once knew. By this same tariff the manufacturer has been protected in his investments, and has been permitted to provide work for willing labor. It has been a law that worked for all classes equally well.

The wise administration of President McKinley in the troublous days through which the nation passed while a European country learned our strength and sincerity has not been lost upon the people. They may claim adherence to the Democratic party, but thousands and tens of thousands of them rejoice at the backbone of this Republican administration in its grasp of the unforeseen issues growing out of the Spanish war. They admire the manner in which we have dealt with the Philippines, with Cuba and with Porto Rico. The islands in the Orient, it is admitted by all the thoughtful, have been the means of opening to us the great markets of the East. The South, especially, is sensible of this, for her exports will go there more largely than to any other point on the globe. Our dealing with the island of Cuba has won the praise of the entire world, while little Porto Rico is blooming like a tropical rose, it is under this administration, and its dense population will soon be beyond want and care.

With the history of four years to turn to, the expectant and approving gaze of the voters of the country, what shall we say of Mr. McKinley? Is there any doubt that he will be returned to the office of chief executive of the nation? He stands upon a platform of fulfilled promises—promises faithfully kept and of which the people of the

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.
LOCAL ITEMS.

Remember the caucus to-morrow night.

Have you tried any of McClain's pure Ice Cream?

R. Joseph announces a Special Sale in his line of goods.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Read Blumenhal & Baumgart's new Ad.

Crescent Bicycles.
Selling, Hanson & Co.

R. Meyers has a new Ad. in this issue.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Farmers are all busy in the corn field.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tyler, June 19, a daughter.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Crescent Bicycles.
Selling, Hanson & Co.

FOR SALE—A good one horse wagon, cheap. H. Stephens.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday for family supplies.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

Grant Shellenbarger and J. West ran our canoe down to the rancho Tuesday loaded with lumber.

FOR SALE—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Crescent Bicycles.
Selling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. E. O. Keeler was a delegate to the E. O. T. M. convention at Grand Rapids, last week.

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt went to Williamsburg last Saturday for a visit with Archie.

John West came down from Fredrick last week, for a Harrison wagon, "The best on wheels."

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

We are glad to note the increase of our P. M. Bates by one hundred dollars. Such things are good to take.

Mrs. Dr. Woodworth attended the funeral of Mr. Iman, at Gaylord, last week.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

The Herald says a dog chased a deer through the streets of Gaylord one morning last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hartwick left for their new home in Mason, last week.

T. E. Deckrow was down early Monday morning, from the farm, for buckwheat for seed.

Have you tried our Maple Cake, Turtles, Scotch Cookies and City Snaps? You will find the finest line of baked goods in the city at McClain's.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potato Grower at Selling, Hanson & Co.

Messrs. Forbes, Wilcox Wigner and Smith, seeking new fields, went to the Manistee for fish and fun last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Amidon visited the Dewey parade in Grand Rapids last week, and attended the Macabee Convention.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

H. N. Eggleston, of Cheney, who has been at work in Roscommon since last fall, was in town Monday. He will be back on the farm soon.

We make all our own goods. Bread is made by the latest process, fresh and pure, by an experienced baker. At McClain's.

Messrs. Snyder and Gregory of the Bay City Tribune and Job office came up last evening, and have gone to the North Branch after trout.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Ed Chalker, of Maple Forest, was kicked by a horse last Saturday, resulting in a fractured collar bone and a bruised arm, which will interfere with active farm work for some time.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Selling, Hanson & Co.

A Pleasant Outing.

On the 17th inst., about one hundred of our citizens accepted the invitation of Selling Hanson & Co., and went in their way, by special train, to enjoy a days outing at Clear Lake. While the liberality and hospitality of this enterprising firm is proverbial, yet on this occasion they seemed to outdo all past records. If there was anything left undone to add to the pleasure of the day, it was of so insignificant a nature as to escape the attention of the most severe critic. The special left here at about nine o'clock and arrived at camp about one hour thereafter. The camp was duly inspected, and everything found to be in A-1 condition. About a mile farther brought us to the store. Here we found Esplan in charge and all thereabouts beyond criticism. The dinner hour had now arrived and the company divided to partake. Some returning to camp, some going to Hanson's farm, and some to the Company's boarding house which is in charge of Ed. Sorenson. Was justice herein done? Enquire of the cooks. Were the wants of the inner man satisfactorily looked after? Suffice it to say, no complaints were heard.

The track is laid within about one and one half miles from where the new town is to be located. Down the grade to this point, a portion of the crowd journeyed. The site is indeed a beautiful one, and was duly christened "Johannesberg" in honor of the mother of R. Hanson. It is expected that the track will be laid to this point in about thirty days. A new hardwood mill will at once be erected, and in a year from now a thriving village in this wilderness, will be well under way. Surrounded by so splendid a country and backed by such an enterprising firm a bright future awaits it. It is expected that a postoffice will soon be established there, and communications with the outside world opened up. "T" will be in charge of the "bure" which is a sufficient guarantee that the "glad" hand will always be extended.

Near the new town is the Hanson farm with John in charge. A model place it is in all respects, and a delightful afternoon it was that a large number of the guests spent there. The house is an elegant one, and is completely and handsomely furnished and has all the modern conveniences. The outbuildings are up to date and would do credit to the most pretentious farming country. In fact nothing seems to have been left undone, that would add to the comfort or convenience of this model farm home.

During all this meandering the band accompanied the party, and with their excellent music added greatly to the pleasures of the day. Nothing but words of praise were heard for the boys on all hands, and well did they deserve it. But the hour of departure was now at hand, and this was the only source of regret during the day. A vote of thanks was extended to Selling, Hanson & Co., for the royal entertainment furnished, three hearty cheers were given for them, and three more for the band, the coaches were rapidly filled and the homeward journey commenced. The return trip was greatly enlivened by the excellent vocal music furnished. To appreciate this music it was necessary to bear it; suffice it to say that those who missed this part of the days program were unfortunate indeed. Such another opportunity may occur in a lifetime, but it is doubtful. At about 6:30 the Grayling depot was reached, all more than satisfied with their days outing. S. H. & Co., if you want us to go again just invite us.

Grayling is first in all things on this line, even in the mystic rites of Masoury. Last Thursday Messrs. Phelps, Kingston and Curtis, from the bustling little village of West Branch, came up with a number of their brethren, and received the Chapter degrees here. The local fraternity here report an enjoyable time.

The Cornet Band gave their first concert from the new band stand last Friday evening, and our people were delighted with the music. There were hundreds of people around the Court House park to enjoy it, and incidentally to enjoy the ice cream, furnished by the W. R. Co., which added a considerable sum to their treasury.

A Monster Devil Fish.

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this remedy is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25 cents at L. Fournier's drug store.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Shorwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Shorwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

Samuel Phelps is home from the M. A. C. for the summer vacation, looking and feeling well.

It is about time to cut your hay. Do not forget that we sell the Champion Mower; that excels all others.

Census Enumerator, D. S. Waldron, of Eighth Branch, concluded his labors yesterday and sent in his final report.

The Champion Mower and Binder leads all for ease of working, and lightness of draft. Come and get one.

Wellington Hatterson, of Frederic, and Chas. Clark, of the south side, Census enumerators, completed their labors last week.

The contemplated repairs on the Presbyterian Church have been started, and will add much to the appearance of the place.

Misses McLarty and Kendrick came down from their schools in Maple Forest Friday evening, and returned Sunday afternoon.

Over fifty of our citizens took in the week-end excursion by the M. G. R. R. last Saturday. A nice little sum spent away from home.

Sheriff Robinson, of Arenac County, was in town on business Tuesday, and was carefully looked after, by Sheriff Owen. Two of a kind.

Mrs. M. Hanson, (nee Maude Parsons) arrived home for a visit last Thursday. Mr. Hanson expects to reach here about July 4. They are always welcome.

The Foreign Mission Society, of the M. E. Church, will meet in the Church parlors June 27th, at 2 P. M. The report of the convention held in Saginaw will be given. Every one most cordially invited.

Republican Caucus.

There will be a Republican Caucus held in the Court House, Friday, June 22d, 1900, at eight o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention, to be held June 23d, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. By order of township committee. Wm. Blanshan, Chairman. Thos. A. Oarney, Sec'y.

Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of sciatica which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face and the best doctors could give no help, but now her health is excellent." Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It is the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils, and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys, and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist. Guaranteed.

Hon. Chas. R. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, President of the State Forestry association, Prof. Spaulding of the University and Mr. Skeels, who has looked after the M. A. C. lands, were here yesterday, looking over the county in the interest of the forestry question. They are all enthusiastic workers and recognize the magnitude of the interest involved. It was refreshing to meet a party of gentlemen who had something else in their minds besides fish and politics.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Ind., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles." Regular size 50c and 10c. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

An army of children with banners and baskets, and friends representing the Grayling schools and its patrons, marched to Palmers grove yesterday for a picnic, and they had it. We go to press too early for an extended report, but can say it was a success of fun and frolic, and a very pleasant ending of the years school work.

A Wealth of Beauty.

Is often hidden by unsightly pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, salt rheum, etc. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will glorify the face by curing all skin eruptions, also cuts, bruises, burns, boils, ulcers, and worst forms of piles. Only 25c a box. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

The "proof of the pudding is in the eating," and the fun of fishing is when they are prepared for the table. We are having hours of fun by the courtesy of Geo. Stephan who brought us a fine basket of speckled and rainbow beauties, Tuesday.

A Monster Devil Fish.

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this remedy is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25 cents at L. Fournier's drug store.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

Selling, Hanson & Co.

Hello! Hello!

Is this Claggett & Blair? Yes! Well, will you please send me fifty pounds of McArthur's Patent Flour and one pound of your twenty-five cent Coffee Ja-V-Blend, two pounds of your Apex Lard and one pound of your fifty cent Black Cross Tea, twenty-five cents worth of Atlas Soap, one sack salt, twenty pounds of Granulated Sugar, one bottle of Sunny-Side Ketchup, one bottle India Relish and two packages of that new stuff, I guess you call it Bromangelon and one pound of that nice cheese like you sold me the other day and some crackers, Rolled Oats, Cream of Wheat and I forget, I want a good broom and a bushel of Potatoes, Oh Yes! and I want a Tub and a Clothes Basket and two pounds of nice Butter like you sent me before and two dozen large-size Eggs and some green stuff. Send it up right away and send bill.

MRS. WIDE AWAKE.

Remember the place, at

CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S.

DISINFECTANTS.

We have just received a full supply of Disinfectants, such as Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Formaldehyde, Sulphur, Carbolic Acid, etc. To make use of them to disinfect your surroundings is to prevent contagious diseases and their spreading. For sale at

LUCIEN FOURNIER'S,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
OR A
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.
O. PALMER.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGE sale under the power of sale contained in mortgage No. 15151 is the mortgage of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgage of the mortgagee dated April 26th, 1894, was recorded May 2, 1894, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Grand Rapids, Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, on pages 403 and 404. Mortgagee does hereby declare the principal as now due, and there is due at this date on said mortgage One hundred and 00/100 Dollars. The mortgagee premises situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, viz: The lot on the NW 1/4 of Sec. 14, T. 36 N., R. 2 W., of the 35th Township, 20th Range, 1st Meridian, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Friday, the 27th day of July, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, costs and expenses of said sale, and the attorney fee provided for in mortgage and by law. Dated May 2nd, 1900.

STANDARD SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

BARBOUR & WEXFORD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee, may 2-13w
33 Buhi Block, Detroit, Mich.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 2nd, 1900.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Joseph J. Royce, Wilson Hickey, Hubbard Howell, Elmer E. Hunt, all of Roscommon, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

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Prices the lowest! Prices the lowest!

Special Sale

OF

Shoes, Dry Goods,
AND CLOTHING!

For a limited time only we offer a new line of goods at very low prices, and solicit your patronage for this Special Sale!

Come to our store and look our line and prices over, and be convinced that it is the place where you get the best values for your money.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal

—AND—

Baumgart,

THE BIG

One Price For All Store

We have assorted up every line in our big store

For the 4th of July Trade,

and we are enabled better than ever to suit your wants.

Our shoe line in Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' is stronger than ever, both in style and wearing qualities. We handle the following celebrated lines.

Sely, Shwab & Co.'s, C. M. Hendersen's and Rindge, Kalmbach, Logie & Co.'s shoes. Each respective line is the best money can buy, and therefore will give good results, namely, will wear the longest.

We have received a new line of Mens', Boys', and Childrens' clothing. They are up to date and at right prices.

We will show a new line of Ladies' fine Shirt Waists this week. Wait for them.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 50,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTY CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,000,000.00

We receive from 10,000 to 25,000 letters every day

Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Mann & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Sold at all newsstands.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 225 E. St., Washington, D. C.

NOTICE for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

May 16th, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 2nd, 1900.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

LOOK OUT!
For your family's comfort
and your own.

HIRES Roothbeer
will contribute more to it than

Write for list of gross dealers started free for labels.

CHARLES E. HILKE & CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. H. KELLY'S ORIGINAL
CREAM OF MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Blemishes, Itch, and Skin Diseases, and gives a smooth, clear, healthy, and delicate complexion. It has stood the test of 60 years, and is so famous that we are able to assure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit similar name. Dr. L. C. Barry said to a lady of the last century:

PURIFIED
Beautifies the Skin
No other cosmetic
so perfect



Beautifies the Skin
No other cosmetic
so perfect

ladies will use them, I recommend "Gould's Cream" as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief & cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 FREE Testimonials sent on request.

C. N. U. No. 25-1900

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY
you saw the advertisement in this paper.

CASTORIA

CHOLERA
For Infants and Children.
**The Kind You Have
Always Bought**
Bears the

Signature
of

0. H. In

USE

**For Over
Thirty Years**

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

VISIT THE EAST
 ed by the tourist tickets on sale
 n Ry. on and after June 1st.
agara Falls,
er, White Mountains
t Resorts



10 HOUR BOSTON TRAIN
in service.

LIVAD

LIVER

lives, but he's a dead
man is really alive whose

end nearly all their time
y houses or offices or

...nally don't get as much
...y ought, and everybody
...eople gain weight in

ans a lot of flabby fat
tting matter staying in

but the liver was over-
d—stopped work. There
dead liver and amine in the

Wake up the dead!
out of your system, and get
brain free from bile. Force

and stir up the liver to new disinfectant and bowel tonic.

FE BY

of

OWELS ALL
DRUGGISTS

TS we will send a box free. Address
 tisement and paper: 424

Downloaded from <http://ajphaphysiol.physiology.org/> by guest on September 11, 2015

A TRIBUTE.

I love it! I love it! I love it!
The passionate, sorrowful sea.
Through the wind and the wreck and
the tempest
It thunders its summons to me;
And I come at its call, for it holds me
in thrall.
I would not be free.

I stretch out my arms in the darkness,
And answer the voice that I know,
And it thrills me, enchants me, en-
slaves me;
With its infinite nameless woe.
While the wind sweeps by with its
strange wild cry.
And the clouds drift low.

Oh, Ocean, my friend! My beloved!
When my last great call shall come,
And the arms I would reach still be
powerless,
And the lips that would speak shall
be dumb.
Will thou take me to rest in thy great
bosom?
Thill thy work be done
—Mary F. Carman, in the Critic.

A GHOST I MET.

Ghosts seem to be popular just now.
I hear their restless tread and feel
their delicate literary shudder in
books and stories not a few. But once
I met a ghost, and he was less pleas-
ant in life than in a book.

It was the second year of my teach-
ing school in the mountains of Ken-
tucky. I had come to feel much at
home, and had ridden far and wide in
the hills. Horses were at my disposal,
but I broke a mule to the saddle, and
rode him through Cumberland Gap, in-
to Virginia and back, a hundred miles
and more. I came to prefer a mule
for long rides over the hills, but on
shorter rides I more frequently rode a
clay-bank pony.

Early in this second year I formed
the habit of spending an evening each
week with the teacher in an adjacent
district, and this gave me regularly
a ride home of several miles in the
dark. It was made at least a mile
longer by the angle which the road
made as it went.

This extra mile I regarded most of
all, and when the water was not too
high, I took a short cut through the
woods, striking the creek a mile higher
up. This way was by a more battle-
path, which led through an old field
and along a ridge, and then through
a half-mile of low-growing birch-trees,
where one had to tread carefully to keep
on his horse in the dark—and it was
dark in there.

One night I heard some animal
crashing through the underbrush
above me, and keeping near me until a
reached the creek. The next week I
heard near at hand the pathetic, fear-
some, half-human and half-fendish
cry of a panther. And so I took to car-
rying a revolver with me, and for a
time kept the main road.

But a moonlight night brought me
back to my short cut again, and I kept
it thenceforth, even if once or twice
the water was high enough to get my
horse to swimming. But the longer
road, I dare say, would have saved
me the shorter way home.

At least, there was one time when it
would have saved me a fright and a
delay.
There was only one house on the
short-cut road, if I may fit a road, it
was the deserted cabin belonging to
the old fields, and it stood not far from
the highway. A disagreeable story
was told about it, and uncomfortable
things were alleged to have been seen
there. These associated themselves
not only with the house, which stood
with gaping door and sunken roof and
tumble-down stick chimney, but also
with the dead sycamore tree that stood
in the fork of the path below the
house.

In truth, the tree looked fearsome
enough at night. It stood out so white
and bare, so gallow-like and so me-
morial, that if alone might well have
been an object of fear. A ghost of a
tree it was, rooted in its own gossamer,
a blank, white tombstone of a tree. I
looked at it as I rode under it, with
a certain half-expectation of seeing
some alarming thing happen there.

It came one chill, drizzly night.
There were occasional angry spits of
rain, with long-separated and far-dis-
tant glows of lightning. It was a shiv-
ering, creeping night, with a touch of
something in the air that led one to
anticipate trouble. I remember dis-
tinctly that my friend said to me as I
left: "This is the very night to see a
ghost."

I think I really expected to see some-
thing that night. The shudder of it
was in the bones of things in general,
and I could feel it creeping into my
own. And I never doubted that the
place to see it was the dead sycamore
tree. Yet there was a certain fascina-
tion in the prospect which made me
take the short cut. I did not want to
see what was there, yet I could not
bring myself to avoid it.

So the tree came in sight, and at the
view I started. There it stood, white
against the background of the haunted
house, but I must be mistaken, yet I
could not see the trunk was unusually
white to-night. I cast my eye along
it. The eight feet at the bottom were
so white that by comparison the upper
part looked dark. And just as I began
to assure myself, against my convic-
tion and the evidence of my senses,
that it was only imagination, my horse
gave a snort and made a quick turn
with me. There was no doubt about it
now. There was something there.

I got my horse around to face the
situation, and as calmly as I could,
considering my own feelings and those
of the horse, inspected the frightful
object ahead. It was certainly a hide-
ous thing.

The figure was about eight feet high.
It had white, horn-like, and neckless
head that lolled about in a menacing
way. It had arms which made threat-
ening gestures, and it moved out into
the path as I looked and stood clear
of the tree. I held my horse with my
right hand, and passed my left through
my hair to see if it stood erect. I took
courage from the fact that it did not,
although why it did not I could not
and cannot understand. I certainly
felt the bristling sensation that made
me want to pull down my hat.

I do not like to be thought a coward,

yet I am not at all disposed to claim
that I was unmoved by the object be-
fore me. If I argued that it was not
a ghost because it could not be, the
answer was indubitable that it was
something, and if not a ghost, it was
a ghost, it was apparently something
quite as formidable.

Indeed, had I known that it was a
ghost I might almost have felt relief.
Still I held my horse with face to the
front, and urged him on with my heels.
The hill rose abruptly on one side; a
deep ravine was on the other. There
was only the alternative of going
ahead or turning back, and I could not
quite go back.

So, striking in my spurs, I dashed by
the ghost, which made a huge mass as
we passed that caused my horse to shy
dangerously. On the road a little way
up the ridge, at a distance of about
twenty feet, I was safely by. Then
it was it, or curiosity, or cowardice,
I do not know, but I turned my head
back again.

The ghost was still there, and when
I came somewhat near, renewed his
hostile gesticulation and approach. My
horse, which had barely got by when
headed toward home, would go no far-
ther when facing away from home.
At length I dismounted, and holding
my bridle in my left hand and my
riding-whip in the right, approached
the ghost. The ghost ceased to come
toward me, and seeing me still coming
on, began slowly to retreat, still wav-
ing me back with his flapping arms,
and his broken-neck and hollow head.

I would have advanced more rapidly,
but that I was retreating, but my
advance was impeded by the pulling
back of my horse. I may as well con-
fess that while I had the courage
enough, at a pinch, to face the ghost,
I had not enough to bitch the horse.
The horse was my final resort for a re-
treat, and still did not know what ob-
ject I was facing, or into what sort of
ambushade he was backing.

I have heard that all men are cow-
ards in the dark, and I partly believe
it. Still I also believe that a man
never really knows to what point his
courage may be pushed back till he
stands alone in the dark and face to
face with peril.

I gained upon my ghost. At the last
minute he got tangled in his own
ghostliness and stumbled over a less
ghostly companion, and I was upon
him and punched the butt of my whip
against the white. He yielded, and
struck flesh behind, and the ghost
shrank, frightened from the impact.
Then he seized the ghost figure. He
stopped, but two skulking figures ran
away, and the ghost turned and grap-
pled with me. I was at a disadvan-
tage with only one hand, but I gave
him a wrench that even a ghost may
not have found comfortable, and which
elicited a cry of pain.

It was the retreating footsteps of his
companions, however, that most dis-
tressed him. As soon as he heard these,
he was as much afraid to be alone
with me as I had been to be alone
with him; and I took courage from his
fear, and from his solidarity as well.
My ghost was not past feeling the
pain of a wrenched elbow.

I made another grab at him, and got
him near the throat. He shook him-
self loose, but I held the cloth, and he
disengaged himself from his ghostly
trapping and ran. A moment later he
fired his pistol, and then two other
pistol shots came from his companions
a little farther down the road.

The danger was past. There was no
chance of his hitting me while he ran,
and his friends' shots were from a
safe distance. It was far too dark for
anything like a certain aim, and I had
no real idea that they wanted to hit
me. It was their warning that I was
not to follow them farther.

I had no thought of following them.
I turned to inspect my capture. It
was made of two sheets and some light
poles. The two main sticks were cross-
ed, and the upper part made the horns,
while the lower part was either held
by, or fastened to, the chief ghost.
The head was a blown up bladder, and
I must say that its hideous bobbing
between the horns was frightful out
of all proportion to its real character.

I guessed that the arms were worked
by the two assistants, but of this I
was not sure. Their presence may
have been for the sake of their moral
support.
I tried to take my prize home, but I
could not get it near my horse. So I
threw it into the creek, remounted,
shouted a somewhat boastful defiance
to the ghost's friends, telling them, if I
remember right, where they could
find the ghost, and that they would
be found in the same place if they
played ghost again, and rode off.

A quarter of a mile ahead, as I fol-
lowed the ridge, I saw another white
object approaching me, moving to right
and left as the path followed the
curves of the ridge. I was angry by
this time, and ready to fight. I had
had enough of ghosts for one night. I
said to myself: So I bore down upon
him at full speed. He looked terrify-
ing as I came nearer, and was mani-
festly coming at me along the ridge top.
But my horse did not shrink from
him as from the former one.

In a moment we were upon him, and
he turned with a bellow and fled down
the ridge. It was a white steer. At
another time he would not have start-
led me at all, but after the experience
at the sycamore tree I was ready to
see a ghost in whatever looked white
that night.

Even so, I am certain many people,
in their nervous excitement, invest
harmless objects seen at night and un-
der unusual circumstances with all the
attributes that make good ghost
stories.

This, however, did not explain the
first ghost; but I did not have to wait
long to learn the truth. I reflected that
if I told no one about it, and came to
hear of it, the report that reached me
must needs come from the ghost or his
friends.

Sure enough, within a fortnight a
young man from the other district said
to me: "I heard that you saw a ghost
down by Bill Trooper's haunted dead
sycamore."

"I take it that you were the ghost,"

one of the kindred spirits that accom-
panied his ghostship. He gave me the
names of the others, and learned the
names of the ghost. There was a
young lady in the family whose the
teacher boarded, and a young man who
lived near and was fond of her, thought
my frequent visits to the teacher were
addressed to his lady-love. He devised this plan to discour-
age my visits, and had no difficulty in
getting his friends to assist so worthily
an enterprise.

That is the whole story, except that
he is married now to the girl whom he
loved and still loves. I am glad of
it; for I never had the ghost of an idea
of proving his rival. Youth's Companion.

ELECTRICITY ON THE KEARSARGE.

It Does Everything but Call the Roll and
Scrub the Decks.
At Old Point Comfort the other day
Captain Folger of the Kearsarge told
me, writes W. B. Fortis, that he had
done everything on that battleship with
electricity except to call the roll and
scrub the decks. Sixty motors of
100 horse-power, and 350 kilowatts
furnish power for every device that
was formerly operated by steam. The
ship is wired on the three-wire sys-
tem, so that the motors can be oper-
ated at two voltages—100 and 80—
which is analogous to the use of 100
and 80 pounds of steam. On the pre-
vious group of battleships—the In-
diana, Massachusetts and the Oregon,
class—the motors are only ninety-six
horse-power and seventy-two kilo-
watts. On English ships the use of
electricity is still confined to incande-
scent lights, search lights and signal
apparatus, but upon the Kearsarge
and the Kentucky steam pipes are al-
most entirely abolished.

From the central station the captain
can communicate with every officer by
telephone either in battle or at anchor.
It is unnecessary to keep aids and
orderlies running from one end of
the ship to the other. It is only neces-
sary for him to tell the boys at his el-
bow what he wants done, either in the
kitchen or the ammunition magazines or
the turret or the engine rooms, and
orders can be given and reports received
as readily as if the captain were
talking with his subordinate face to
face. Thus, the communication of all
orders within the ship is carried on
over wires. All the signals and all in-
dicators are attached to wires, and
diving lanterns are provided, by which
the bottom of the hull can be inspected
at any time. The turrets are turned
by electric power, and the ammuni-
tion is hoisted out of the magazines,
the guns are loaded, rammed and fired
by electricity after each discharge.

All the winches and hoisting appar-
atus on the several decks, all the repair
shops and other machinery fittings and
all the ventilating apparatus are run
by electricity. The boats are lowered
and hoisted, all the machinery, armor,
coal, ammunition, stores and supplies
are taken into the ship and stowed
away by electric power, and in the
next group of ships to be built the
doors to the water-tight compartments
will be raised so that the captain can
open and close them from the conning
tower.

All this makes it necessary for the
officers and sailors of the navy to have
a thorough knowledge of the electrical
science, and schools of instruction,
both for officers and enlisted men, with
electrical workshops, have been estab-
lished at Newport and at the navy
yards at New York, Boston, Norfolk
and San Francisco.—Chicago Record.

A Sugar Barrel.

"A sugar barrel, boys!" What a
commonplace that announcement used to
cause among the boys in the vicinity
of a country store, a few years ago,
when much soft brown sugar was
used. The emptied hogsheads, with a
hinscent odor of sweetness adhering to
the rough staves, were cast out in the
back yard, much to the boys' delight.
John B. Crozier, who spent his youth
in Canada, recalls these "sugar-barrel"
scenes from his own experience.

One of the boys was always on the
watch as informal scout, to give notice
to the rest of anything interesting and
available in the way of fun. The empty
sugar hogshead used to appear with
considerable regularity. The scout
would see it, and after a liberal taste
himself, would rush to the mill-pond,
where he would probably find the rest
of his brethren.

"A sugar barrel, boys!" was his
greeting. It was enough. Putting on
half of our clothes as we went, we
would dash off after our guide, like a
scattered train of camp-followers.
It must have been comical to see a
dozen youths straggling along, pick-
ing up what was barefooted over the
rocks and rough ground; struggling to
put on a ragged sock or a coat, while
maintaining a sort of Indian jog-trot
for fear of losing a share in the feast.

Then, lo, the hogshead; and into it
the first comers rushed pell-mell. Those
who came after contented themselves
with hoping there would be enough for
all; or possibly they obtained a morsel
or two by clever reaching from the
outside.

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or two by clever reaching from the
outside.

An Artistic Elevator Man.

Fall many a flower is born to blush
unseen. The conductor of one of the
Senate elevators is a genius in dis-
guise.

The elevator man is a natural artist.
During the intervals when he is not
the custodian of ascending and descend-
ing statesmen he is busy with his pen-
cil, and the result of his work adorns
the elevator car. Like Correggio, who
drew with charcoal on the whitewashed
wall, because he had neither pencil nor
paper, the elevator man finds in the
daily weather bulletin cards the medium
for the display of his talents.

Yesterday the card bore an exquisite
landscape, diversified with mountains
and water and ships, while on the day
before the picture represented a Venet-
ian street. The chef d'oeuvre of the
artist was a copy of the "Venus at
Milos," admirably drawn, who posed in
all her armor beauty above the prosa-
ic words, "Weather cloudy and
warmer, with southwest winds."

The elevator man is a student at
night at the Corcoran Art School, and
hopes some day to graduate from his
present job.—Washington Letter.

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine,
Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered
in the Hope that the Reading Prove
Restful to Weary'd Woman-kind.

New York correspondence:

RETTILY colored wash goods are so
plentiful and so at-
tractive that it is
going to take
some time to dress
this summer all in
white. Yet there
are to be many all
white costumes, and
the reason for this
is plain enough.
Once the designs
for these get-ups
are studied. A
few summer girls
will make a fad of
white rags. These
will be devoted to
the cause, so abso-
lutely as to wear
white on all occa-
sions. Their get-
dresses will be white flannel or serge,
their bath suits white jersey cloth, their
morning dressing will be of the duck
skirt and white shirt waist variety, with
now and then a white muslin, while for



HINTS IN WHITE FOR SUMMER BELLES.

evening and garden dresses, piazza and
driving frocks the choice will be almost
endless in the snowy tint. Such frocks
adherence to white will not be very
far reaching, and will not account for
more than a very small proportion of all
the white worn. It is the rare beauty
of the white model dresses that is ac-
countable for the frequency of their re-
production.

Of the white stuffs shown, none is
more tempting than dotted muslin. Its
temptation is a serious matter, too, for
the dotted muslin gown is no longer the
affair of simplicity that it used to be
in mamma's days. Daughter can put
just as much money into hers as papa
will give her. The muslin may be a
wonder of dainty weave, and the dots
hand embroidered. Such a material
mounted on silk makes a lovely garden
dress. The skirt fits closely about the
hips, and is often brought to place by a
series of tiny ruffles. Well below the
knees it flares with a lot of flounces that
spread all about the feet and extend in
a fluffy train. Or the skirt may be
done from the belt. The bodice dips
deeply in front and may be bloused.
There is either a yoke or the bodice opens
over an under-front. Often the two ef-
fects are combined and the yoke extends
in a front to the belt. Phrase notice
that this extension is to the belt, not to
the waist. But and waist are not the
same point these days, the belt being at
least an inch and a half below the waist
line. Sleeves may be long or to the el-
bow, sometimes finished with under-
sleeves.

So much isn't half the story, because
the trimming makes a long chapter. The
prettiest of trimmings is lace and that's
Gowns of embroidered mull are in a
class by themselves. One of white em-
broidered cashmere shades holds the cap-
er of the second large picture. Beau-
tiful embroidered mull may be made so
simply that it is almost suitable for the
plainest breakfast. Sheath effects are
usual, though they are obtained by care-
ful draping rather than by fit on seams.
Some exquisite class "suggestions" in
drapery have been accomplished in these
lovely stuffs. All-over tucking and elab-
orate needlework are employed to elab-
orate the plain mull, the embroidery be-
ing of the robe design type, though beau-
tiful machine embroidered, mull comes
by the yard.

Of simpler white gowns these pictures
include several representatives. The left
hand example of the first large picture
was sketched in white altars. Its
vest, revers and high collar were white
chiffon silk, and white lace trimmed its
bloused bodice front. A white duck suit
holds the left side in the third illustra-
tion. Stitching, lace insertion and white
embroidery trimmed it. It is hardly sen-
sible to make a duck skirt so long as
this one, but fashionables are doing it.
Directly across the picture is a white
linen, and above it is a very pretty house
rig consisting of white pique skirt and
waist of alternate bands of tucked linen
lawn and embroidery. While white al-
tars, mull's veiling and other light
weight wools are generally made up in
simple ways, they are, too garden wear,
combined with lawn and bedecked with
laces and ribbons. White taffeta and In-
dia silks are much used, too, being usu-
ally made up in the muslin class. Such
materials are not as distinctively sum-
mery as those previously mentioned, and
the chief trademark of stylishness lies



OTHER EXAMPLES OF WHITE GET-UPS.

where papa's purse is useful, for the
more lace the more distinguished the
gown, and fashion fully indorses dresses
wherein the muslin is merely a medium
for holding the lace together.

The white muslins of these pictures are
the gown of the initial, and the third
dress of the second illustration. The
first one was enriched with lace in the
manner indicated, and ornamental band
and belt were white pique satin, the belt
having a long lace end. The other mus-
lin was embroidered with silk dots, tuck-
ing and lace bands trimming it. To the
left of this gown is shown one of its
class, though of white organza. The
embroidery on the lower parts of skirt

and bodice was done in silk. A touch of
black came in velvet bows and belt, but
the admirer of the all white scheme will
replace them with white. In the same
classification with these, too, was the
gown of white point d'esprit at the right.
Dresses of this order may be expen-
sive, yet simple ones that are chiefly de-
pendent on color, freshness and dainti-
ness of material are permissible and not
very costly. The all-over gowns, on the
other hand, are sure to cost a pretty
penny. Their usual patterns are the
pique, boleros and little coats and ta-
bies of various lengths. The skirt is
invariably sheath in outline, and the out-
line may be unbroken from shoulder to
skirt hem. This is usually the case in
princess patterns. The gowns made with
princess tunics show a line of underskirt
emerging at the foot of the tunic, where-
ver that ends. The all-over lace is usu-
ally made up in combination with lawn
or some kindred light material, and the
lawn may be elaborated with lace effect
of the pattern of the all-over or some
much more delicate web. Thus clays and
valenciennes may be combined. Bolero
patterns lend themselves well to the use
of all-over lace. So does the new half-
sleeve over an undersleeve. The yoke is
often used. Sometimes a very short bol-
ero with shield or box front takes the
place of a yoke. Little coats of all-over,
either belted or not, are very stunning,
and are sometimes made with a view to
being worn with other dresses. The gown
of all-over material among these pictured
models was the second of the concluding
set. It was made over silk, though lawn
may be used for the foundation of such
white silk faced the jacket revers, and
narrow white ribbon was applied in the
manner shown.



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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and
Virginia have made Jefferson Davis's
birthday, June 3, a legal holiday, and
border "Confederates" with the other
Southern States to take similar action.

"New York brokers have \$15,000,000
to France." And stand ready to loan
to Germany, Russia and the whole for-
eign outfit. Money talks the one uni-
versal language.

Statistics of the Massachusetts Rail-
way Commissioners show that the aver-
age cost of railway equipment per
mile of main track in that State last
year was \$46,140.

The phylloxera destroyed 450,000
acres of vineyards in Spain. Vines in
Spain or France are not worth cultivat-
ing unless they are grafted with the
American vine which renders them
proof against the insect.

The Smiths will take the lead among
the oldest families. The earliest name
of that name, so the antiquarians say,
was an Egyptian who lived in the reign
of the third Ptolemy, 227 B. C. He
was a brewer by trade.

Not long ago a friend of Maurus
Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, was
taking him to task for the plainness of
his apartment. "I dislike all luxury,"
replied Jokai, "except the luxury of
leisure for brain work. Most men love
luxury because they have no brains."

The clergyman who complains that
newspapers are compelled to be inter-
esting even at the expense of truth fails
to consider how overwhelmingly inter-
esting almost any reporter could be if
he were to break in and tell all the
cold facts he knew.

Enforced cleanliness prevails among
the pupils in the public schools of Co-
penhagen, Denmark. Three times a
week they must take baths in the
schools, and while they are sporting
in the swimming tank their clothes are
purified in steam ovens.

We are always borrowing words
from foreign languages, but the Rus-
sian name for the automobile will never
be adopted here. It is "samoimodni-
zatsionnoyepetrovskoye." The thing
could run over two dozen people before
anybody could shout its name as a
warning.

There are about 4,000 cheese factories
in the United States, in addition to
several hundred creameries making
cheese in small quantities. The total
output of cheese last year was 265,
000,000 pounds. Of this amount, about
76,000,000 pounds were produced in
New York State.